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about four feet across the "wings," had cephalic fins, and lacked the serrated spine on the tail. The only record heretofore published on the Devil Ray in California was based upon the stories of fishermen of San Diego, and is given by Jordan and Evermann (Fishes of North and Middle America, 1896, I, p. 92). The present record is presented with the intention of corroborating the evidence of the occurrence of this or a related ray on the coast of Southern California.

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AMBLYSTOMA OPACUM ON LONG ISLAND.

To the records of adults published in COPEIA, July 1, 1914, nothing has been added.

Concerning the ova Mr. Deckert writes, COPEIA, March 24, 1916, that two egg masses containing living embryos were found, September 25, 1913, under bark in a dry pool near Silver Lake, White Plains, N. Y. The larvae hatched one day after having been placed in water. Observations made during the present season support this interesting and exceptional habit of fall ovulation for Amblystoma.

While searching for the ova of *A. tigrinum* on the Hudson Estate near Syosset, L. I., April 7th, we found larvae of *A. opacum*, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, in several of the temporary pools. It is obvious that these could not have developed and reached their present size from ova deposited in the same spring, since the pools were ice covered up to nearly April 1.

Sixteen of the larvae after having been placed in a laboratory aquarium developed a disease (white growth on gills) from which they recovered quickly after a small quantity of salt had been added to the water. They are feeding freely on earth worms, cut into small pieces, and measure, May 4th, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches

in length. The front legs were present at the time of capture, the hind legs appeared April 18. In color they are heavily-mottled dark grey on a yellowish background, including the caudal membrane. A more or less well defined line of yellowish dots runs laterally from behind the gills to the tip of the tail.

Late in May, 1915, a number of larvae, 2½ inches in length, were collected on the Hudson Estate and another lot was brought in by Mr. A. H. Helme, who reported them very common in a pool near his home at Miller Place. These larvae began to transform early in June, but all died during the process.

Other larval records for Long Island are: East Norwich, April 20, 1916, Larvae (1¼ inch) common in small pond near Oyster Bay Road.

Near Coram, April 30, 1916, larvae (1 inch), Dr. Overton.

Although only two adult records were obtained during many years, the larval records sufficiently indicate a general distribution and a common occurrence for this salamander on Long Island.

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NOTES ON AN UNUSUAL FEEDING HABIT OF THE SNAPPING TURTLE, *CHELYDRA SERPENTINA* (LINN).

The *Chelydra serpentina* is considered among naturalists to be a strictly carnivorous animal. The following quotations are examples: "They are extremely voracious, feeding on fish, reptiles, or on any animal substance that falls in their way."¹ "Their food consists entirely of aquatic animals; fishes and young ducks are their ordinary prey."² "The turtle

¹ North American Herpetology. Vol. I, p. 145, by J. E. Holbrook.

² Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. Vol. I, p. 346, by Louis Agassiz.